

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.  
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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
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lows:

1. Total number of copies printed	25,015	10.	24,432
2. Total number of copies distributed	24,877	11.	24,116
3. Total number of copies sold	24,801	12.	24,071
4. Total number of copies not sold	24,330	13.	24,002
5. Total number of copies returned	24,805	14.	24,630
6. Total number of copies not returned	25,285	15.	25,733
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8. Total number of copies not returned	24,361	17.	25,002
9. Total number of copies not returned	25,730	18.	24,927
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11. Total number of copies not returned	24,427	20.	25,123
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Less unsold and returned copies, 15,328.  
Net total, 9,687.

Net daily average, 322.87.  
Net daily average, 322.87.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 30th day of November, 1898.  
N. P. FEIL,  
Notary Public.

The Cubans are satisfied with Presi-  
dent McKinley's message. That would  
be sure to make the Spaniards dissat-  
isfied with it if they were not already so.

Only a few more weeks to get in ap-  
plications for clerkships and janitor-  
ships at the approaching legislature.  
The faithful who have not spoken  
should find their voices quickly.

After the Peace commission concludes  
its labors the Spanish might hold a re-  
nant sale of the few colonial possessions  
left to them and fetch enough to liq-  
uidate some of the outstanding bills pay-  
able.

The tax commissioner reports fewer  
complaints than usual against property  
assessments on the new city tax list.  
When business is prosperous and the  
people employed the inclination to shirk  
taxes is perceptibly reduced.

The German emperor, in his speech  
opening the Reichstag, spoke in a com-  
plimentary way of the czar's disarma-  
ment proposal and this was promptly  
followed up by a bill to gradually  
increase the army each year until 1902.  
This seems like reversing the process.

One V. B. Walker is quoted as pub-  
licly praising the local popocoric organ  
for its attitude toward the colored race.  
Is this intended as partial repayment  
for the support which the popocoric  
organ accorded Walker as a candidate  
on the republican legislative ticket at  
the late election?

The public library and the public  
schools are educational institutions  
working along the same lines and their  
co-operation can not fail to result in  
the increased efficiency of both. The  
plans now being worked out for a  
closer alliance between them should  
redound to the benefit of the public in  
a marked degree.

The Bee prints a communication from  
Andrew Carnegie in which he cites an  
instance in support of the statement  
that the farmers of Nebraska have  
nothing to gain and much to lose in the  
annexation of the Philippines. How the  
establishment of island colonies which  
consume none of the farmer's products  
is calculated to enlarge his market will  
require an explanation not yet forth-  
coming.

There is no more reason why the teach-  
ers in the public schools should have to  
be re-elected every year than there is  
for the policemen or firemen to be an-  
nually re-elected or for the mail car-  
riers to be reappointed each year. If  
there is any place where permanent  
tenure of office is most calculated to im-  
prove efficiency and discipline it is in  
the teaching force of the public school  
system.

Among the important problems which  
should have the serious consideration  
of the charter revision committee is the  
question of consolidating the city gov-  
ernments of Omaha and South Omaha.  
While many practical difficulties stand  
in the way, a practicable plan can cer-  
tainly be devised to obviate all real ob-  
jections and bring about its consumma-  
tion before the census takers make their  
appearance in 1900.

It is a mistake to refer to the newly  
appointed park commissioners as suc-  
ceeding particular members of the old  
board because the board just appointed  
is an entirely new body created by or-  
dinance. No member of the old board  
whose title was derived under a law  
cooed to have been invalid can hold  
over since the offices are separate and  
distinct except so far as they are vested  
with the same duties and responsibil-  
ities.

The savings banks throughout the east  
are reducing the interest paid on time  
deposits, the demand for money at rates  
previously prevailing being insufficient  
to enable them to loan funds at their  
disposal. While the business revival  
has benefited the producer, it has not  
increased the income of the non-pro-  
ducing loaner. This in turn should  
have a tendency to drive more money  
out of the loan market and into pro-  
ductive channels.

## WHAT THE PLEDGES ARE.

It is admitted on all sides that re-  
publican success in Nebraska and the  
complete restoration of the republican  
party to control of the state government  
depend largely, if not solely, upon the  
redemption by the coming legislature  
of the pledges upon which republican  
candidates sought popular support in  
the recent election.

If these promises are conscientiously  
and honestly kept, confidence will be  
firmly established in the future pledges  
of the party, whereas if they are ig-  
nored or violated the people will be re-  
luctant to put further faith in repub-  
lican declarations.

What are the pledges by which the  
republican members of the legislature  
are bound? They are found in the plat-  
form adopted by the last republican  
state convention, which in addition to  
its expressions on national issues pro-  
claims:

We pledge, if restored to control of the  
state government, an honest and economical  
administration of public affairs and the in-  
roduction of strict business methods into  
all state institutions.

We pledge the abolition of all unneces-  
sary or sinecure state offices.

We pledge a comprehensive revision of the  
revenue laws of the state, with a view to  
more equitable distribution of the tax-bur-  
den.

We pledge legislation for state control and  
regulation of public corporations in the in-  
terest of all the people.

We pledge the necessary steps toward a  
revision of the state constitution.

We call attention to the fact that reforms  
of the triple allied fusion parties have ac-  
quired victory at the polls under false pre-  
tenses and whose pledges are proved by ex-  
perience to be unreliable and utterly wor-  
thless.

These pledges should each and every  
one be redeemed and no loophole left  
for a counter charge of sham reform and  
false pretenses.

The appropriations for the various  
state offices and state institutions should  
be made with a sole view to their econ-  
omical but not parsimonious adminis-  
tration. The money of the taxpayers  
should be allotted upon strictly busi-  
ness principles and waste and extrava-  
gance rigidly repressed.

All unnecessary and useless state  
offices should be promptly abolished.

Equally important, no new offices or  
salaries should be created nor  
absolutely demanded for the efficient  
administration of the public business. As  
all praiseworthy reform should begin  
at home, the start should be made by  
keeping the list of legislative employes  
strictly within the requirements of the  
work to be performed.

Revenue law revision has been post-  
poned by successive legislatures until  
the burden of unequal taxation have  
become a crying evil. The problem  
must be met by a comprehensive enact-  
ment that will make the tax system  
conform to the teachings of experience  
and the best results achieved in other  
progressive states.

Whatever legislation is enacted for  
the control of corporations should be  
framed in the interest of all the people.  
The aim should be to secure fair treat-  
ment for the public and fair treatment  
of the corporations at the same time.

The state has notoriously outgrown  
the constitution under which it has been  
governed for more than twenty years  
practically without change. Some  
method must be devised to secure  
needed amendments within a reasonable  
time and without excessive expense.

Only by holding these pledges con-  
stantly before them and keeping their  
action within the lines thus indicated  
will the republicans in the legislature  
discharge their full duty to the party  
and contribute their full share to repub-  
lican success in the coming contests of  
1899 and 1900.

## THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The report of the commissioner of  
navigation presents most interesting  
statistics relating to American shipping,  
which should command the careful at-  
tention of all who take an interest in  
the question of building up a merchant  
marine equal to the demands of the  
great and growing commerce of the  
United States. The figures showing the  
relatively small tonnage of American  
vessels engaged in foreign trade ex-  
hibit our almost complete dependence  
upon European ship owners—a depen-  
dence which has operated to our great  
disadvantage commercially and for  
which we pay annually to these foreign  
ship owners, as was stated on the floor  
of the senate, \$150,000,000.

It is very generally conceded by those  
who have given intelligent considera-  
tion to this subject that we should not  
remain in this condition, that our en-  
larging commerce demands more ur-  
gently than ever before independence  
of alien ship owners. We have only a  
very small part of the transatlantic  
trade. We do not have such share of  
the trade of the South American coun-  
tries as we might have if we traded  
under our own flag. Without our own  
ships we shall be at a disadvantage in  
the commerce of the Pacific. The mari-  
time nations are not idle. They are con-  
stantly increasing their shipping inter-  
ests, which are encouraged by liberal  
subsidies. Great Britain, Germany and  
France understand that in the contest  
for commerce they must have ships and  
they are all the time adding to the num-  
ber of their commerce carriers, the gov-  
ernments not hesitating to make the  
public treasury aid and promote such  
enterprises.

It is fully demonstrated that in order  
to build up an American merchant mar-  
ine there must be a change of policy.  
It cannot be accomplished under exist-  
ing conditions. It is a safe assertion  
that a very large majority of the people  
are not favorable to the proposition to  
permit foreign-built vessels to register  
under the American flag. That policy  
would unquestionably enable us to ob-  
tain, probably in a very short time, a  
merchant marine, but it would be at the  
sacrifice of our shipbuilding interest,  
which it is most desirable shall be fos-  
tered and further developed. Marked  
progress has been made during the last  
dozen years in American shipbuilding,  
until today our shipbuilders are recog-  
nized as the peers of any in the world.  
Whether in the construction of war  
ships or merchant ships they acknowl-  
edge no superiors. Nothing should be  
done which could operate to diminish  
this important industry or which would

be unfavorable to its growth. It now  
employs a vast amount of capital and  
labor and is capable of great expan-  
sion. There is no reason why the United  
States should not become by far the  
greatest ship-building nation. It is need-  
less to say that it could not become so  
if foreign-built ships were admitted to  
American registry. The only other prac-  
tical course for building up a merchant  
marine is by means of government aid  
and to this there is widespread and  
strongly-rooted opposition.

It is not likely that there will be any  
legislation on this subject by the pres-  
ent congress, though there will probably  
be a considerable expression of senti-  
ment when the bill proposing an amend-  
ment to the navigation laws comes up  
for consideration. It is to be expected,  
however, that the question of a mer-  
chant marine will be definitely dealt  
with by the next congress.

## CURRENCY IN NEW POSSESSIONS.

One of the problems in respect to  
the new possessions which congress will  
have to solve relates to the currency.  
This matter is referred to in the report  
of the secretary of the treasury, though  
in regard only to Porto Rico. It is of  
no less if not indeed of greater im-  
portance in relation to the Philippines.  
In Porto Rico, as pointed out in the  
treasury report, the existing currency  
consists of Spanish silver coins the  
bullion value of the largest of which is  
less than that of the American dollar.  
This coin, it is stated, bears no fixed  
relation to gold, not being anywhere re-  
deemable in gold. Having no estab-  
lished relation in value, this coin has  
of course constantly fluctuated, accord-  
ing to the course of exchanges between  
Porto Rico and its foreign markets.

Secretary Gage says it is highly im-  
portant that American capital should  
find no obstacles in its transfer to and  
from Porto Rico, if the United States  
and the island alike are to reap the  
benefits which ought to flow from their  
proximity, their new relations and  
from the enterprising commercial spirit  
of our people. Such an obstacle exists  
in a wide difference in the rate of ex-  
change, occasioned by the use of a  
differing and unrelated currency and  
the secretary says the obstacle can and  
ought to be removed.

The situation in the Philippines is  
practically the same. The currency of  
the islands is silver and paper, the lat-  
ter in small amount. The silver is  
principally of Mexican coinage. Ac-  
cording to a report recently made to the  
Treasury department by a special com-  
missioner appointed to investigate  
financial and commercial conditions in  
the Philippines, gold has not been cur-  
rent there for many years and the  
people are so unfamiliar with it that  
they object to taking it from their  
treasuries. The report states that the Mexican  
dollar of a date previous to 1877—the Spanish  
government having prohibited the im-  
portation of silver dollars coined later  
than that date—is practically the only  
money in general circulation. Since  
the advent of the American forces the  
embargo imposed by Spain upon the  
importation of silver dollars has of  
course been inoperative, with the effect  
of keeping exchange rates on a more  
stable basis, though most of the evils  
of a currency of fluctuating value still  
remain. The commissioner says the  
question of the future currency of the  
islands is of vital importance to all  
business men there, nearly all of  
whom, it appears, are of the opinion  
that under the present condition the  
silver currency is the only one suited to  
the islands. The natives, he says, are  
conservative to a degree in the matter  
of their currency and it would be a  
long and tedious task to educate them  
to a dollar which would be worth twice  
that now in circulation.

Undoubtedly this is the case, but if,  
as the secretary of the treasury says,  
the currency of Porto Rico is an ob-  
stacle to the transfer of American cap-  
ital to that island, will not the silver  
currency of the Philippines also be  
found an obstacle to the transfer to  
those islands of American capital? They  
are much more remote than Porto  
Rico, but the matter of distance can  
hardly have any bearing on the mat-  
ter. It is purely a question of ex-  
changes. Another consideration is  
whether we shall have one currency  
system in a part of our territory and a  
different system in another part. It  
would seem that uniformity in this  
matter is not only desirable, but nec-  
essary. It is highly probable that  
sooner or later Porto Rico will have  
the gold standard. It is to be inferred  
that it is in this way Secretary Gage  
would remove the obstacle to the trans-  
fer of American capital which the ex-  
isting currency in that island presents.  
Will not the same policy have to be  
applied to the Philippines if the United  
States is to reap any commercial ben-  
efits from their possession?

Agulnaldo is evidently not in the lib-  
erating business for his health. Dur-  
ing the previous rebellion he agreed to  
cease fighting and leave the country for  
a consideration, but returned on the  
outbreak of the Spanish-American war.  
Now it is announced he is perfectly  
willing to release the Spanish prisoners  
in his possession for a consideration.  
Reports from Washington say he has  
been informed no money will be paid  
him and when the proper time arrives  
the prisoners will be released and there  
will be trouble. It is with this class  
of political brigands the United States  
will be compelled to deal in the posses-  
sions it is to acquire from Spain. Such in-  
cidents are responsible, in a large mea-  
sure, for the doubt as to the advisability  
of furnishing ready-made liberty to peo-  
ple who have demonstrated no capacity  
to understand that its value to the pos-  
sessor depends on the enjoyment of the  
same privilege by his neighbor.

The Iowa democratic press is at pre-  
sent devoting its energies to evolving  
some plan under which the free silver  
and sound money factions of the party  
in that state can again be united under  
one party banner. Almost all the 16  
to 1 journals have been convinced by  
the result of the last election that with-  
out the co-operation of the sound money  
element of the party all hope of even

partial success is a dream. They have  
framed several platforms on which to  
unite, but under the thin veneer is  
easily discernible the ghost of free  
coinage. The newspaper organs of the  
sound money element have unanimously  
and without hesitancy proclaimed that  
there can be no family reunion on such  
platforms. The followers of the Chicago  
platform are therefore considerably agi-  
tated over the rejection of their pro-  
posal, fearing that unless some ac-  
ceptable compromise can soon be  
evolved the separation will result in a  
degree of absolute divorce, and with it  
depart all hopes of regaining the flesh-  
pots.

Complete returns show that South  
Dakota has adopted the dispensary  
liquor law by a small plurality. The  
law provides not only for state sale of  
liquors, but also that all liquors con-  
sumed or sold in the state must be man-  
ufactured by the state. It is estimated  
that it will require several million dol-  
lars to build or purchase the necessary  
plants to manufacture sufficient thirst  
extinguisher to satisfy the South Da-  
kota appetite. As the money is not in  
the treasury and no way in sight to  
provide it, South Dakota people are  
again threatened with the necessity of  
going dry or depending upon the boot-  
legger.

According to the Spanish peace com-  
missioners it is very painful for them  
to haggle over the details of the peace  
treaty after having been compelled to  
accept a practically unconditional sur-  
render. But how much more painful it  
would have been to have refused to  
treat for peace and to have continued  
their inglorious war?

The objections voiced in the senate to  
the appointment of senators, congress-  
men and supreme judges on commis-  
sions to represent the government in  
international negotiations will certainly  
elicit sympathetic applause from the  
vast horde of self-sacrificing statesmen  
who have never found offices enough to  
go round once much less to double up.

It is proposed to make one of the  
qualifications for membership in one  
house of the Hawaiian legislative as-  
sembly the possession of property val-  
ued at \$2,000 and an annual income of  
\$1,000. There is no need of alarm,  
however, as no one expects this test to  
be applied in the states already ad-  
mitted to the union.

Looks that Way.  
Philadelphia Times.

Whether there is an open door or not in  
the Philippines something may have to be  
done to hold those obstreperous natives in.

Why Another Party?  
Louisville Courier-Journal.

J. Sterling Morton thinks the country needs  
a new party. But it seems to have two al-  
ready. If the present republican party and  
the present democratic party are not new  
parties, what are they?

Hard to Suit Everybody.  
Baltimore American.

Already some jealousy among manufactur-  
ers is cropping out of the Philippine busi-  
ness. The manufacturers of furs and heavy  
ulsters see no chance for an extensive trade  
over there, but the makers of cotton goods  
look at the bargain from another point of  
view entirely.

A Wise Cuban Policy.  
Springfield Republican.

The policy of placing native Cubans in of-  
fices including those of insurgent sym-  
pathies—has been adopted by General Wood  
at Santiago. He has even named an insurgent  
colonel chief of the rural police. The policy  
is a wise one from every consideration. It  
reassures the insurgent party and prepares  
the people for an independent government.

Relief from Colonial Burdens.  
Philadelphia Record.

An English traveler in Spain, writing to a  
London newspaper, asserts that during all  
his journeying he found not trace of un-  
derstanding for or toward the Spaniards  
of Americans. The repatriated Spanish sol-  
diers have given favorable accounts of their  
foes, and Americans, for whom the Spaniards  
seem to have a real liking, would be well  
received everywhere in Spain. All of which  
goes to show that the extermination of Span-  
ish politicians and newspapers does not re-  
present the state of public opinion in that  
country. A sense of relief because of the end  
of the war, and their release from the burdens  
of an unpopulous empire, seems to be  
the predominant feeling among the people of  
the peninsula.

Louisiana and the Philippines.  
Nashville American.

About the latest attempt at argument the  
expansionists make is the comparison of  
the acquisition of Louisiana and the contem-  
plated acquisition of the Philippines. In  
one, Louisiana, there was no germ of na-  
tional life, no inhabitants save a few trad-  
ing and scattering tribes of Indians, the cli-  
mate was the same as our own, and the ter-  
ritory was contiguous to and formed a part  
of our country. Geographically it was ours,  
political lines alone separating it from us.  
It was capable of being populated by Amer-  
icans and of becoming a component part  
of this country and such it is today. With  
other, the Philippines, there is a very de-  
cided national life and a species of life, too,  
which has no kin or sympathy with our  
own; the country is thickly populated, thou-  
sands of miles from our shores, of an entirely  
different climate and will never be inhab-  
ited by more than a handful of Americans,  
and these will leave at the first opportunity,  
for no one is going there except by force of un-  
kind fate.

LET US BE JUST.

Sinecures Where Legislative Franchise  
Knife Should Be Applied.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

The republican party in Nebraska created  
offices without number, by constituting  
dozens of commissioners to inspect railroads,  
coal oil and other things in general use.

The republicans have now proposed to ex-  
ported by fusion reform orators to put a popu-  
list legislature in the state house at Lin-  
coln, and it was promised that the afore-  
said lawmaking body should be made of statu-  
es of such economy and patriotism that  
every unnecessary office would be abol-  
ished before the first session of the first popu-  
list assembly was half expired.

That populist promise was never redeemed.  
On the contrary, there were always from a  
dozen to a hundred of unnecessary popu-  
list applying for each unnecessary salary.  
Therefore, not a single one of the repub-  
lican made sinecures was erased, and the  
unredeemed pledges of populism were  
condemned and spit upon by the people at  
the last election of legislators.

Will the republicans now repeal the par-  
tisan, tax-creating laws which they them-  
selves enacted?

Will the republicans abolish the expen-  
sive, silly and extravagant Board of Railway  
Commissioners and their pretreat?

Will the republicans leave not a gross-  
spot of oil inspection and inspectors, or  
will they save those places for retainers and  
beaters?

## POINTS OF THE MESSAGE.

St. Louis Republic: We must have a  
colonial policy conceded somewhere about  
our national person, but the president's mes-  
sage failed to indicate where or what it is.

Chicago Tribune: The whole treatment  
of the war and its consequences is in excel-  
lent taste and cannot fail to meet with the ap-  
probation of an overwhelming majority of  
the American people regardless of party  
affiliations.

Chicago Record: The statement that the  
estimated receipts for the year ending July  
1, 1899, "upon the basis of present revenue  
laws," will fall short of expenditures by  
\$12,000,000 may be taken as assurance that  
the war revenue law will not be repealed  
during the present session.

Kansas City Journal: The message is  
deferential to the people and to congress.  
It is characterized by broad statesmanship  
and executive thoroughness. Necessarily in-  
definite upon problems now in the hands of  
various commissions, it is strong and de-  
cisive upon questions ripe for congressional  
action. If long messages are ever pardon-  
able, the length of this one is justifiable.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: The great fact  
which the message will make clear to those  
who read it in the future is that in 1898  
the United States, notwithstanding the burdens  
furnished necessary by war, rejected in-  
stead of increasing prosperity, while the  
finances of the government were success-  
fully administered—"its credit, having ad-  
vanced to the first rank and its currency  
being maintained at the world's highest  
standard."

Indianapolis News: One can get an ex-  
cellent idea of the workings of the govern-  
ment by a study of this message. It shows  
that much has been done, and well done.  
Our foreign affairs have been ably handled,  
our finances wisely managed and generally  
the interests of the people have been care-  
fully looked after. The country is prosper-  
ous and the nation is strong enough to  
handle any problems that may present them-  
selves. The message, while it is not a  
great document, will, nevertheless,  
strengthen the confidence the people have  
in the administration.

## BURNING "FIREPROOF" BUILDINGS.

Kansas City Star: There may be no such  
thing as an absolutely fireproof building,  
but still, it requires a good deal longer  
time to reduce to ruin a structure of steel  
and terra cotta than to consume one that is  
constructed of wood. The tenants of the  
one may easily escape from death in the  
case of fire, while the tenants of the other  
stand a chance of being cremated alive that  
is anything but pleasant to contemplate.

Chicago Times-Herald: It is undoubtedly  
the part of wisdom to limit the height of  
buildings to a figure that does not defy  
standpipes and engines. What the figure  
should be is a practical question for experts  
to decide, but once it is determined upon  
it should be made imperative. Chicago al-  
ready has a limiting ordinance, and it is  
probable that after Sunday's experience New  
York will be inclined to follow her example.

Chicago Chronicle: The experience of the  
terrible fire in New York City Sunday night  
is proof that architectural science has not  
yet been able to plan and construct a build-  
ing indestructible by fire. If a building  
has any combustible materials in its walls,  
floors, casements, doors, staircases, window  
frames and sash, or if its contents, including  
furniture, are combustible, it is not proof  
against fire. If a fire is not kindled within  
it may come from without and destroy the  
structure.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: There are few fires  
in Paris, because the buildings which are  
built to be fireproof, are absolutely fire-  
proof. It is not necessary to comment upon  
the infamous waste of property by fire in the  
United States. We burn in the United  
States in one year more buildings than  
France burns in thirty years, and that is  
one reason why France can endure and  
thrive under a taxation that would seriously  
cripple our country. Since the close of the  
slave-holders' rebellion more property has  
been burned in the United States than  
would pay for all the money expended in  
the costly war for the preservation of the  
union.

## A DECISION ON "TIPPING."

Uncle Sam Sets His Face Against a  
Shoddy Custom.  
Philadelphia Press.

The United States government has set  
its foot down on the practice of "tipping."  
Public servants whose duty requires them  
to travel may "tip" waiters, porters and  
expressmen to their heart's content, but it  
must be at their own expense. The Treas-  
ury department will not allow any item of  
expense for gratuities to servants, hackmen  
and others.

While the official condemnation of the  
government will not materially influence  
the growth and prevalence of this costly  
and un-American practice, it will be a  
source of gratification to tens of thousands  
of men who travel and who are forced to  
"tip" servants and others that the govern-  
ment does not propose to encourage the  
practice. A ruling on the subject has been  
promulgated by the Treasury department  
through Acting Secretary Spaulding. In  
this it is held that "tips cannot be con-  
sidered legitimate charges of expense against  
the government."

The last ten years have witnessed the  
growth of the "tipping" custom to a degree  
where it now embraces practically the en-  
tire country. Formerly it was confined to  
Ocean steamers and to a few hotels in New  
York patronized exclusively by Anglo-  
managers. But cheap imitations of the lat-  
ter, the shoddy new rich took up the cus-  
tom, spread it from city to city, until today  
men and women who heartily detest the  
practice, not because of the money involved,  
are compelled to submit to it or endure dis-  
comfort and treatment often little less than  
insulting from impatient servants and ser-  
vice lackeys. A few years ago a small  
gratuity was received with manifestations  
of thanks by servants in hotels, dining car-  
s and in restaurants. Now the tip is regarded  
as an absolute right and in many cases is  
accepted without thanks or with an air of  
lofty condescension.

To some men a "tip" is of little con-  
sequence. To commercial men and those  
compelled to travel it is a constant and  
growing item of expense. It is the con-  
tribution of the public to the cash box of  
the hotel, the restaurant-keeper and the  
sleeping car company, because lower wages  
are paid to their servants with the expecta-  
tion that the deficit will be paid up in  
"tips" from customers, guests and the pub-  
lic generally.

One way to cripple the custom, if not ab-  
solutely restrict it to the haunts of its  
Anglo-American originators, is for the various  
associations of traveling commercial men  
to organize anti-tipping societies. The effect  
of such a movement, if persisted in, would  
be the abolition of a practice that had its  
origin in the cheap imitation of the hotel  
Europe, where men paid the unclean water  
stop or ha'penny extra to secure a larger  
piece of meat and a greater portion of  
vegetables than their neighbors.